

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME IX.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4 1878.

Single Copies 10 Cents.

NUMBER 4

## SECRETARY HERMAN ON CHANDLER'S LETTER.

A reporter of the New York Herald interviewed Sec. Sherman on the Chandler letter. He reports Mr. Sherman as saying in reply to his question: "Oh, fudge! the charge isn't worth talking about. Nobody who knows me will believe a word of it." He then entered into a free and very interesting conversation in reference to the points of the letter bearing personally upon him, and being finally asked which portion of the interview he would authorize for publication in the Herald, the Secretary gave the following as an authoritative denial on his part:

"There is no truth whatever in the story. I never made any such bargain as is alleged in the letter, and I do not believe any of the others did. I voted and made a two hours speech against the Electoral bill, and fought these very men, Randall, Gibson, &c., with whom Chandler says I made a bargain. As to my going to Ohio to see Gov. Hayes it had solely reference to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, which he had offered to me, and as to the alleged secret writing in possession of Mr. Burke, I know of none and do not believe there exists one. As regards the reason for removing the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, I have given them fully already in my Mansfield Ohio speech last summer. That is all I desire to say."

Some of the South Carolina Democrats openly say that if Senator Patterson desires to have the prosecutions against him stopped he must resign his seat in the Senate, and that if he will do it he will be relieved from any chance at the Penitentiary. We suppose that one of those "high-toned" and "chivalric" rascals would utter the above as complacently as he would swallow a plate of bacon, collards and pone. Behold that elevated condition of society!

## THE DUPLIN CANAL.

Report of A. R. Black, Esq., in regard to the Feasibility of the Enterprise.

GENTLEMEN:—About the 10th of November, in company with Major Wilton L. Young, I set out to make reconnaissance of the valley of the North East river, preparatory, as I understand, to locating a canal for shortening distances, improving the navigation, and draining the swamp lands along and contiguous to the river; also for the further purpose of collecting all the information I could as to the character of the country and its resources.

In order to being better understood, I found it necessary to prepare a map.

The map has been carefully drawn, and is founded on the best information that could be obtained without an actual survey.

The location of the river has been determined, generally, by certain known directions and distances between places on the river and Railroad. The meanderings of the river were given by persons in the neighborhood, who professed to be familiar with its curves, which are not fancy sketches, but are believed to approximate the truth. The contour of the country, and general quality of the lands, together with the growth of timber, when seen, are represented as they appeared, and when not seen they are represented according to descriptions given by persons well acquainted with the country.

The entire feasibility of constructing the canal

will readily suggest itself as soon as a glimpse is taken of the parallel red lines on the map, running from the mouth of Goshen in a southerly direction, along the margin of the flat lands on the western side of the river to the Landing, a distance of about sixteen miles; thence across the river and down the river swamp in a westerly direction one-half mile, to "Burton's old field," thence in a southerly direction across the main divide at "Burton's old field," to the mouth of Fishing Branch, about one mile; thence in same direction across the upper end of Gum Swamp and along the eastern margin of Angola Pocosin; thence in same direction across Holly Shelter creek and North East river to Peggy's Island—an entire distance from Mouth of Goshen to Peggy's Island of about 31 miles.

No serious obstacles appear to be presented to the construction of the canal. Nearly all the ground on which it is located, from "Mouth of Goshen" to Burton's old field, is overflowed in high freshets; the portions not overflowed being low islands, scarcely rising above

the water. At Burton's old field there is a low divide, which, I am informed, during the recent September freshet, only lacked six or seven feet of being covered. From thence to Peggy's Island the cutting will appear plain and simple.

This route is taken only as a sample; others may be selected equally practicable, and perhaps more so, when the test of instruments is applied. It appears that, in reality, there is not much room for a display of great skill in engineering. Almost any old woman can do the engineering.

THE SWAMP LANDS to be affected by the drainage are extensive, and most of them very rich. This will also appear by an inspection of the map. I heard the remark repeated several times, by intelligent men in Duplin county, that the drainage of all the swamps in the county would be benefited by the canal, except two small streams west of the railroad, Stewart's creek and Turkey creek. I found the swamps more extensive and much richer than I expected. I have never seen better lands than those of Gum Swamp and Goshen Swamp, not to mention other bodies equally good. An abundance of marl is generally found underlying or contiguous to the swamps. The growth is principally black gum, sweet gum, cypress and ash, much of the cypress being very fine. I estimate that if the rich swamp lands of Duplin county were laid down in one body, they would constitute a belt of swamp one mile wide by seventy miles long. If the growth of timber could be separated and laid down in different bodies, I think it would average nearly as follows: cypress would occupy about 15 miles of the belt, black gum about the same, sweet gum about 5 miles, ash about 5 miles, poplar about 2 miles, maple 2 miles, spruce pine 2 miles, hickory 2 miles, birch 1 mile, and bolly 1 mile. The map will show where bodies of timber may be found.

THE UPLANDS have generally a clay subsoil. I think it would be safe to say that two-thirds of the land in Duplin county has a clay subsoil. Most of this land produces good crops, and is admirably adapted to improvement, and with the vast amount of muck and marl interspersed throughout the country, almost every foot of this land may be made rich. What a tidal wave of prosperity awaits Duplin county when her swamps can be reclaimed, and her people become fully awake to the wonderful agricultural advantages that surround them!

When the Duplin Canal is constructed—and it can only be a question of time when this shall be done, for sooner or later this canal surely will be constructed—Wilmington will be greatly benefited by it. This is no doubtful enterprise for Wilmington. It will not turn the products of the country away from her, as some others have done, but as sure as water runs down stream, it will pour them into her lap. Cast your eye over the map and note the green chain marked "Trade Line." See what a scope of country it embraces. It sweeps along in 15 miles of Goldsboro, in 12 miles of Kinston, and in 25 miles New Bern. What a splendid country this is. This line marks out the section of country that is likely to trade with Wilmington, when the Duplin Canal is completed. Along the route of the canal will be found, in Pender county, also, large bodies of excellent land.

We come now to speak of "THE PINES! THE STately TOWERING PINES!"

How shall we speak of them in terms sufficiently laudatory! They have been the mainstay of the people of all this region for over a hundred years, and are still profitable. I am told that turpentine lands, worked before the Revolutionary war, still continue to yield profitable crops. By the time one growth of pines is worked off another springs up. So that for the production of turpentine, the forests are not likely to be exhausted. But it is not so for MILL TIMBER.

"The towering dark old pines! Destroyed once, they are replaced. They never will be replaced."

Between the railroad and North East river, most of the large timber has been cut off; but still, in some places, large bodies of excellent timber may be found, and a good deal of scattering timber throughout this region. Dr. Calhoun Hill informed me that there was a very fine body of heavy pines in the fork of Goshen and North East river, supposed to be ten to twelve thousand acres in extent. He also spoke of other fine bodies between these two streams. He informed me that there was a splendid body of white oak and ash, reaching for ten miles along Goshen swamp, on north side. Good timber was reported on the south side of Goshen, on Nahungar creek, also on Persimmon, on Maxwell, near the confluence of Elder and Stocking Head, and on both

these streams, on the head waters of Grove, and on the back of Lochlin Pocosin.

On the east side of the North East river, between Cypress creek and Moore's creek, on the east and south sides, and Mari swamp and Gum Swamp and the North East river, on the west and north large bodies of excellent timber are reported, some of which I saw.

On the east side of Cypress creek, and along the east side of the North East river, after leaving the streams two to four miles, excellent forests of large timber are reported. I saw the borders of some of these forests, which were very fine. Vast quantities of lightwood, suitable for the manufacture of tar, may be found throughout all the region east of the North East river, also between Goshen and the North East river.

We found the people everywhere on our journey very anxious for the canal. They fully comprehend its importance to them. Its accomplishment is looked forward to as the dawn of the good time to come; and verily it will be so if it enables them to reclaim their swamp lands. The people were everywhere hospitable and obliging—anxious and willing to furnish any information in their power. We are greatly indebted to them for many favors, and shall all ways retain very pleasant recollections of our canal explorations.

In conclusion, and not to repeat what has already been said, by way of summary, we recommend to the very favorable consideration of Messrs. Kidder and others, the construction of the "Duplin Canal."

I am, gentlemen, Your obt. servt.,

A. R. BLACK.

Estimate of Acreage of Swamps in Duplin County.

Island Creek	1,200
Lochlin Pocosin	1,000
Cypress Creek and Tributaries	1,500
Muddy Creek	1,000
Maxwell Swamp and Tributaries	5,000
Big and Little Limestone and Tributaries	3,000
Grove Swamp	1,500
Persimmon	500
Park Branch	300
Holly Swamp	600
Goshen Swamp and Tributaries	12,000
Burnt Coat Creek and Tributaries	500
Wild Cat Creek	500
Great Branch	400
Back Swamp	3,000
Green Swamp and part of Gum Swamp in Duplin County	5,000
North East River in Duplin	10,000
Total acreage in Duplin	51,000

Dr. Blount, of Kenansville, aided me in this estimate.

I estimate the swamps of Pender County at about 20,000 acres.

A. R. B.

## CITY ITEMS.

D. NEWMAN & SONS.—Go to D. Newman & Sons and buy your Dry Goods,

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c.

dec 21 3t Mr. John Werner, fashionable barber, is prepared to accommodate everybody in his line. Give him a call.—See ad.

Mr. I. W. King still holds the fort, and is prepared to furnish his customers with the finest meats to be had in this market. See ad.

A meeting of the citizens, and others interested, will be held at the Rooms of Produce Exchange at 3 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday the 8th day of January, to hear the report of A. R. Black, Esq., respecting the Duplin Canal, and with a view taking action on the same.

EDWARD KIDDER, H. B. SHORT, E. PESCHAU, R. E. CALDER, R. D. MACRAE, WM. L. DEKORSET, ALEX. SPRUNT.

## COMPLIMENT TO COL. MABSON.

The Raleigh Observer speaks in very flattering terms of Col. Mabson's command at the late parade at Raleigh. It says: "The colored battalion paraded the streets of the city yesterday evening, and everybody seemed highly delighted with their perfect proficiency in the drill. Lieut. Colonel Mabson, colored, was in command and handled his battalion for the first time with skill and ability that would surprise and astonish an old soldier."

Col. Mabson is indeed one of the best officers in the state, in information as to the tactics and capacity for command.

The 5th Battalion N. C. S. G. under command of Lieut. Col. Geo. L. Mabson, in accordance with the command of his Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, took their departure on Monday morning, Dec. 31st, for Raleigh. The Battalion was furnished free transportation by the C. C. Railroad, as far as Hamlet, through the generous intercession of Capt. E. R. Grainger, the fare on the Hamlet road was reduced to one dollar and a half. The trip was an exceedingly pleasant one, made so by the "Excelsior Rose

Bud Band," and by the presence of Mr. J. E. Sampson, Prof. J. P. Sampson and others, honorary members of the Hanover Light Infantry. The Battalion reached Raleigh at 9 p. m., and marched to the quarters provided for them, where they were received by the 4th Battalion. On Tuesday morning, at 9 a. m. Col. Mabson formed the two Battalions in front of the Yarrow House, the 5th Battalion, with the Rose Bud Band, occupying the right, the 4th Battalion the left. On Hillsboro street, the Battalions were drawn up in line for review.

At an early hour on yesterday morning the troops of the 4th and 5th Battalions of the North Carolina State Guard present in the city, assembled in front of the court house. The commands were two companies each, those of the 4th Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Col. Geo. L. Mabson, being the Hanover Light Infantry, Capt. A. B. Lind, and the Cape Fear Light Infantry, Capt. S. W. Nash, numbering about 65 men. The 4th Battalion, commanded by Maj. A. G. Oden, was composed of the Oak City Blues, Capt. A. Haywood, and Oberlin Vance Guards, Captain Jno. Flagg, numbering about 100 rank and file. Lieut. Col. Mabson, as ranking officer, assumed command of the four companies and the line of march was taken up Fayetteville street, the line wheeling around the Capital square and into Hillsboro avenue. On arrival opposite the Exchange Hotel building, the column was halted and the line formed. At the command to prepare for review, the ranks were opened and the officers took proper positions. His Excellency, Gov. Vance, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Adjutant General Johnstone Jones and Captain Peter F. Pescud, Jr., Aid-de-Camp on General Jones's staff, then rode up and took position in front of the centre of the line. Arms were presented and the salutes acknowledged by the Governor and Staff.

The reviewing officers then rode down in front of the line and passed beyond the left flank, returned in rear of them as they had resumed their former positions the commands began the march past in review, the Rosebud band taking position at the head of the column. The companies passed in column of platoons and wheeling, returned, again forming line. Arms were then presented, and his Excellency dismissed the review, taking occasion in a few remarks to compliment the men upon their appearance, good order, neatness, &c.

Lieutenant Colonel Mabson then proposed "three cheers for the Governor of North Carolina." These were given with a will. His Excellency then, accompanied by the staff, returned to the Capitol.

The troops present deserve special credit for their good order and obedience to discipline. Their marching was steady, the uniforms neat, and on every hand favorable comments on their appearance and bearing were heard.

After the review the troops, with their honorary members, headed by the Rose Bud Band, joined in the civic procession and paraded through several of the principal streets.

Too much cannot be said of the kind and hospitable manner in which the 5th Battalion and its honorary members were received by the citizens of both races, in Raleigh.

On Wednesday morning at 6 a. m., the troops again embarked for return home, which they reached at 10 p. m., last night. They all express extreme gratitude to the Conductors and employees of the railroad for the courtesy shown them while going and returning.

On their arrival the 5th Battalion was received by a committee, accompanied by Hill's Cadets, under the command of Capt. David Jacobs. The Battalion gave three hearty cheers for Gen. Taylor, Capt. I. B. Grainger and Capt. V. Q. Johnson.

It is the intention of the Battalion to take another method of proving their heartfelt gratitude to their esteemed benefactor, Capt. I. B. Grainger, and at an early day.

THE FIFTH BATTALION—PRESENTATION OF A FLAG THIS AFTERNOON.—Greatly to the disappointment of a large number of the colored people in this city, the weather was such as to prevent the carrying out in full of the programme agreed upon for the presentation of the flag ordered for the purpose to the Fifth Battalion N. C. S. G. There was no parade but at 3 o'clock the ceremonies took place at the armory in Lippitt's Hall. The battalion having been drawn up in order the presentation was made by Fanny L. Sampson, the little daughter of Jos. R. Sampson, Register of Deeds.

In presenting the flag she delivered the following little appropriate address in a clear and distinct manner, so that all could hear:

Friends, Members of the North Carolina State Guard, and Lieut. Col. Mabson: With a heart of gratitude and of profound appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, I present to the 5th Battalion North Carolina State Guards in behalf of the ladies of Wilmington, this beautiful flag.

In the presentation of this flag your mothers and sisters give expression of their approbation that our noble Governor has given to you equal recognition with our State militia and has accorded to you the glorious privilege of rising higher and higher in the military

honors of your State. May you show both to the State and nation that you are worthy of these privileges and promotions, and ere long may you demonstrate to the world that in the manual of arms you are inferior to none, and should you be called upon to stand for the rights of your State and country, may you be ready to honor the call that the flag presented you this day be not dishonored. And should it ever be yours to follow the lead of this proud emblem of your country let it never trail, but true to your manhood, valor and the God of battles, may right and victory crown your labors.

Accept this flag, and may you ever care for, and protect it, from the insults of enemies abroad or foes at home, and may God aid and sustain you in the grand endeavor.

The flag was received by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Battalion, Geo. L. Mabson, who acknowledged its reception as follows:

Miss Fanni e, Ladies and Gentlemen:

For me to accept in behalf of my command this beautiful emblem, is both pleasing and gratifying. Not alone because of its intrinsic value, but because of its deeper and greater significance, representing as it does our proud old State; (one of the first in our glorious union) with all of its citizens free and disenthralled. But my friends, this is not the first colored battalion in this union of States that has had the honor to have confided in its care and keeping an emblem such as this. During the late unhappy but gigantic struggle between the States, when section was arrayed against section, and when the nation's trust and best were giving their life's blood for the perpetuation of this grand union of States, colored battalions were seen where the clashing of arms were heaviest, and the roaring of artillery the loudest, with the ensign that had been entrusted to their keeping, proudly waving and being gallantly defended, because like this of ours, it ever reminded them of their dear native State, and of their loved ones at home. While as to the valor displayed by them when called upon to protect and defend the living principles of their State and country, much can and will be said though the blind historian will not yet look from behind the scenes of his prejudice to see it. That no men displayed more fidelity and courage, that none have yet trod this grand earth to prove by acts or words a higher or nobler devotion to National or State pride and honor will not, cannot be denied; and to-day many of the noblest and best of our color sleep the sleep that knows no awakening, in testimony of the truth of my assertion.

Permit me, Messrs. Mabson, to return to you, and through you to the ladies whose representative you are to-day, on behalf not only of my battalion, but of its friends, our heartfelt and sincere thanks, for this evidence of your confidence and esteem. When we shall bear away this flag from your presence, rest assured no act of ours shall cause you to regret having bestowed it upon us, neither shall we forget your admonition to guard, honor and protect it for to prove ourselves worthy of this ensign shall ever be our most cherished and fondest ambition.

And now, Sergeant, into your hands and in your keeping I place this flag. You have heard the charge of the young lady who presented it. I now charge you to defend it in defending it. On it is emblazoned the coat of arms of our dear "Old North State." I charge you to see that it ever remains untarnished; on it too are inscribed the words telling us from whom it came; I charge you to see to it that the colors will never have cause to regret having presented it to us. And now comrades, need I say to you that you too have a duty to perform? I trust not. Every true soldier in my command need not be told that he too must so conduct himself, both as a soldier and a citizen, as not to bring discredit upon the State Guard of North Carolina. You are upon trial; you friends, wives and sweethearts are awaiting, anxiously awaiting, the result. It remains for you to say whether you will prove yourselves worthy of the trust confided in you by your state or not. As your commander I beseech you to see that you yourselves in all the different relations of life as to bring credit upon yourselves and honor upon your organization. Guard well the flag, and while you live ever

cherish, protect and defend it.

The flag is a very handsome one, made of blue silk, bordered with gold fringe, with gold tassels and surmounted by a gold eagle. On one side is the coat of arms of North Carolina and on the other the following inscription: "Presented by the ladies of Wilmington to the Fifth Battalion, N. C. S. G. Dec. 31, 1877."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WERNER, HAIR DRESSING SALOON, No. 11 NORTH FRONT STREET, (South of Purcell House.)

Particular attention given to Ladies' and Men's Hair cutting and Shampooing, either at their residences or at the Saloon, Jan 4 ly.

## SPECIAL PROCLAMATION.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON:

IF YOU WANT THE VERY BEST

BEEF, PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c., &c.

CALL AT

KIN'S MARKET,

On Second Street, between Market and Princess streets, Jan 4 ly

ISAAC W. KING.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1877 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think!

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

OF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE.

2340 One Ton Nuts 2340

Lbs.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehca, London Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies, &c., &c., &c.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, fo Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city.

Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS.

Remember the best

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET,

december 21 st

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PEUMBER, STEAM

GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AND STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD

stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fxtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed. december 21 st

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, at the

LOWEST NEW PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting,

Blankets,

&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing else

where, december 21 st.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDET ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store,

may 10-12.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample

worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. march 10-12.

BIGGEST THING OUT.

GRAINS OF WHEAT MEASURING ONE HALF INCH IN LENGTH, SAMPLES FREE, to every Farmer in the United States. Greatest Curiosity in Seeds ever seen. S. Y. HAINES & CO., dec 22 st. Sweetwater, Tenn.



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,  
Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1878.

We print in another column an abstract of the letter of Hon. W. E. Chandler, addressed to the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire. We withhold any comments at present upon this very bold manifesto, but publish it for information. What is said about Senators Gordon and Lamar will be interesting to our Democratic readers.

## A STRAW FROM GEORGIA

The following item is taken from a Democratic Georgia paper:

Colonel Bill Harris, the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Worth county, is reported to have declared that he will call no more nominating conventions in that county. In the election on the 5th the independent candidate "set down" heavily on the nominee.

The Atlanta Republican takes the opportunity of the above paragraph to say: "It is evident to every careful observer of Georgia politics that the Democratic party is breaking up; it is none too soon, for a more corrupt organization does not exist upon the face of the earth. Bob Toombs, its great leader, admits that it triumphs by force and fraud. The blood of Ashburn, Ayer, Adkins, Walker and other murdered Republicans, bears witness to the truthfulness of Bob Toombs' boast. Many of our best citizens who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party are unwilling longer to follow the lead of Toombs; but they are not prepared to join the Republican party. Thus an independent party is being formed in our state. At the recent election a large number of independent candidates were elected members of the General Assembly."

## "WHAT OF THE NIGHT"

It is our purpose to put in logical form certain observations in regard to the present state of things in our country. So well defined and comprehended were the issues, so clearly-cut between 1861 and 1865, were the antagonistic figures on the gloomy background of the dark picture, so clearly was everything understood, that it is hardly necessary to allude to that period. From 1865 to the admission of the last reconstructed state the policy was also perfectly clear and well defined. It was intended that certain principles involving the functions of the Federal Government, the results of the appeal to the tribunal of force, should be permanently and finally settled and if need be maintained by force. The fundamental law was fortified with new and more effective provisions. All policy, all official action tended towards securing the permanent establishment of the principles on which the great controversy of force had been carried to absolute and undisputed success. During the next eight years of administration there was very little deviation from the principles and purposes which had existed since 1861. There came forth a mass of legislation, executive acts, judicial decisions, proclaimed policies and popular declarations, all, or nearly all, in the line on which the national government had been protected since 1861. These were in fact the principles of the Republican party.

In the mean time there existed in the nation a minority which held opinions and purposes directly the opposite of those which we have sketched. They were composed, first, of those who had by force participated in the attempt to subvert the authority of the government; and, second, of their weak and vacillating sympathizers. And strangely enough, a controversy went on between this element and that which had vindicated the national government, which related to nearly all questions involved. It was not a new controversy but the original one between the national authority and its opposers. It was the rebels and their sympathizers, as against the Republicans who had protected the authority of the nation.

Thus we had arrived, at the controverted election of 1876. Mr. Hayes was declared elected. After a process which was generally accorded to be legal, he assumed the functions of chief executive officer of the nation. Those who voted for him were in the main those, first, who had resisted by force the authority of the nation, and, second, their sympathizers. It is needless for us to portray what followed—first, the vague rumors that the policy of the new administration was to be a total abandonment of the old doctrines of the Republican party, and, next, a general concession to the schemes of those who since the beginning, in the south especially, had opposed the purposes of the government by force and otherwise. Their followed confusion, doubt, disputes, grumblings, dissatisfactions, humiliations, defiance, and in the end there has come a general dissent to the policy of the administration on the part of those who voted for Mr. Hayes. Of course we are not unaware that other questions than those to which we have more especially alluded have been mixed in the controversies. We have purposely refrained

from referring to these inferior issues, because we believe that any result which will defeat the Republican party will be the success of the very principles which inspired the attempt to divide the nation.

Not deterred by these early manifestations of dissatisfaction, Mr. Hayes proceeded boldly in his policy of "pacifying" the Democrats of the south. Nearly a year has now elapsed and his anticipations are not realized. There is no evidence that any beneficial results have come to the country from his concessions. His generous and magnanimous tenders to the Democratic party of the south have received no response which indicates that there is a change in the temper of that population. Where his policy is commended on the part of southern Democratic newspapers or by their public men it is done with such reservations and qualifications that it means nothing. There has been nothing like a general acceptance of his advances. They evidently propose to accept whatever may accrue to them from his policy as a sort of fairly justice, as in a manner a reparation for alleged wrongs from which they have suffered, as a concession to their purposes, without even the civility of thanks. The Democratic element stands solidly together, with no change of purposes and no cordial response. There is no disposition in any quarter to break the Democratic ranks. It may as well be admitted that no impression has yet been made on southern opinion in any party since, which will open the door to any new combination which will impair the unity of the Democratic party, or tend to liberalize the public mind. We say this reluctantly, and after long and patient observation. At first we thought differently—or at least were disposed to see a fair trial of the President's plan of pacification. But it must be admitted that his kind words have fallen on insensible ears. There is no perceptible relaxation of the fixed southern opinion or purposes, and that the dominance of the worst political theories and principles are as fixed and arbitrary as ever, even among those who give him a quasi support.

To hesitate any longer is to follow the phantom tread of that spectre which has once led the nation to the verge of destruction. We do not feel unkindly towards the President, nor do we intend to say unkind things of him. We believe that he is inspired by high and honorable purposes, but that he will soon enough find that he is attempting impossibilities. The sooner he places himself in line with the great majority of those who voted for him the more fortunate it will be for himself and the nation.

## THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH.

This most remarkable person, Elihu Burritt, it is reported is about to die. His character is so perfectly unique that he has no compeer in the whole world. He was born in 1810 in Connecticut, and near the age of 18 was apprenticed to a blacksmith in New Britain. While he became a good workman at the trade, while he stood at the forge and anvil he solved mathematical problems of the higher sort, and mastered the French, Latin and Greek languages. He attacked the Iliad with no teacher to aid him but a lexicon and grammar, and mastered in a day the first fifteen times. He mastered the Icelandic language and translated the Sagas relating to the discovery of America. He became familiar with every language in Europe, and at the age of thirty translated a German work.

Edward Everett first brought him before the public in an address delivered before a meeting of workmen. We copy the following from a sketch which we find in the New York Times:

He accordingly wrote a lecture attempting to prove that there is no such thing as genius, but that all attainments are the result of persistent study and effort. This lecture was delivered in numerous cities in New England and the Middle States, and also in Richmond, Va. He also became interested in the subject of Universal Peace, and prepared an elaborate lecture advocating it. He started a weekly paper at Worcester in 1842, called the Christian Citizen, and devoted to anti-slavery, peace, temperance and self-culture. In 1846 he sailed for England, to co-operate with the English peace advocates, and remained abroad three years. During that time he developed the basis of an international association called the League of Universal Brotherhood, the object of which was the abolition of war and the promotion of fraternal feelings and relations between the different countries. He was prominently instrumental in organizing the first Peace Congress in Europe, in 1848, and took active interest and part in the two subsequent Peace Congresses in 1849 and 1850, the latter being held at Frankfurt, and noted for his efforts to secure a settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question by arbitration. Returning to the United States, Mr. Burritt, in 1852, assumed the editorship of the Citizen of the World, a Philadelphia paper, and devoted it to the advocacy of compensated emancipation of southern slaves. His scheme, which had the sympathy of many prominent men of the country, was rapidly gaining ground, when it received a fatal blow by the John Brown movement at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Burritt took the failure of the project more to heart than any unfavorable event of his life. He had advocated it with the energy and clearness of thought of which he was capable, and to his mind there was no other way for getting rid of slavery. His effort had cost him the sacrifice of every comfort for months, and for days at a time, while in the hardest of his

work, he lived on 16 cents a day. He now retired to a small farm which he owned at New Britain, and devoted his attention almost exclusively to agriculture. He was 50 years of age at this time, and had not accumulated a dollar from his long and faithful service in behalf of his fellows. In 1863 he crossed again to England. During the two years that followed he wrote extensively, publishing three new books and several volumes of general writings. In 1865 he was appointed United States Consul at Birmingham, which place he held until the inauguration of President Grant. In 1870 he returned finally to America, settling down in his native town to spend the remainder of his days in peace and study.

Among his earlier works were "Sparks from an Anvil," and among his later were "Ten Minutes Talk on All Sorts of Topics."

## MR. HAYES AND THE PARTY.

### ABANDONMENT OF ITS PRINCIPLES.

Letter of W. E. Chandler to the Republicans of New Hampshire—The President's Declarations before the Elections and His Acts since—The Bargain in which the Mob Governments of South Carolina and Louisiana were Recognized—Duty of the Republican Party in the Future.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

Hon. William E. Chandler, the New Hampshire member of the Republican National Committee, has addressed an open letter to the Republicans of New Hampshire, in which he makes a number of explicit and interesting statements concerning alleged bargains made during the electoral count, and their alleged fulfillment by the adoption and pursuance of the President's "southern policy." After referring to the declarations of the Cincinnati Convention and of Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance in regard to the protection of southern citizens in the free enjoyment of their rights, Mr. Chandler asserts that the Republican party by the advice and procurement of Gov. Hayes, made the necessity of keeping Federal power in Republican hands and using it for the protection of black and white southern Republicans, the main issue of the Presidential campaign. He says "the bloody shirt," as it is termed, was freely waved, and Gov. Hayes himself urged prominent public men to put forward as our best argument, the dangers of rebel rule and a solid south. In this connection he quotes several expressions from Gov. Hayes' letter of Nov. 8, 1876, when the latter thought himself defeated and said: "I do not care for myself. \* \* \* but I do care for the poor colored men of the south. \* \* \* Northern men cannot live there, and will leave. \* \* \* The southern people will practically treat the constitutional amendments as nullities, and the colored man's fate will be worse than when he was in slavery. \* \* \* That is the only reason I regret the news is as it is." Mr. Chandler then proceeds to state that Gov. Hayes not only pledged himself to protect to the full extent of the Federal power, life, suffrage and political rights in the south, but was counted in as President only by reason of special pledges given by Senator Sherman and other Ohio emissaries who particularly and emphatically promised that he would recognize and maintain the lawful state governments of South Carolina and Louisiana, and stand by Governors Chamberlain and Packard. Mr. Chandler amplifies these statements at considerable length, and proceeds to make charges as follows:

"Wisdom and honor, therefore, it seems to me, clearly required that President Hayes should maintain his own rightfulness of title, and stand by the men and principles of his party. Had he done so, in my belief the Democratic cry of fraud would have been the merest folly. The Republican party would have remained dominant in every northern state and in several southern states, and would have swept the country in the recent fall elections. Instead of all this what do we see? Almost the first act of the new Administration was to fulfill a bargain that had been made during the Presidential count, by which if Mr. Hayes should be President, the lawful governments of Louisiana and South Carolina were to be abandoned, and the mob governments in those states were to be recognized and established. Certain Democrats in the House of Representatives seeing that by the recurring decisions of the Electoral Commission and the regular proceedings of the two Houses under the Electoral bill, which they had warmly supported, Hayes would surely be President, conceived the plan of saving something from the wreck. They had threatened therefore by dilatory motions and riotous proceedings to break up the count, and then opened negotiations with such timid and too eagerly expectant Republicans as they could find ready. They had succeeded beyond their sanguine expectations. Senator Sherman had visited Ohio; and consulted Governor Hayes; Mr. Henry Waterson, a Democratic member and nephew of Mr. Stanley Matthews, had acted as go between; and on the one side Messrs. Matthews, Charles Foster, John Sherman, and James A. Garfield, and on the other L. Q. C. Lamar, John B. Gordon, E. J. Ellis, Randall Gibson, E. A. Burke, and John Young Brown had agreed, first, that the count should not be broken up in the House but that

Hayes should be declared and inaugurated President; and second, that upon Hayes' accession the troops should be withdrawn from protecting Governors Chamberlain and Packard, and that the new administration should recognize the government of Wade Hampton in South Carolina, and of F. H. Nicholls in Louisiana. By certain general and indefinite letters since given to the public, by a secret writing now in the hands of A. E. Burke, and in other ways the agreement was authenticated, and President Grant was immediately requested by Governor Hayes' counsel on no account to recognize Packard or Chamberlain, but to leave the ultimate decision as to their fate to the incoming President.

"After inauguration the bargain was speedily fulfilled. As soon as the electoral votes of the states were safe, Govs. Packard and Chamberlain had been notified by Messrs. Matthews and Evans to get out. Gov. Chamberlain was now summoned to Washington and informed that he must surrender. He protested against his taking off. The President hesitated, but Wade Hampton demanded the performance of the bargain. Mr. Matthews was sent for, came from Ohio, and within 24 hours the United States flag was ordered down in Charleston, and in Louisiana, the fulfillment proceeded more slowly but none the less surely. Packard had made, March 21, a constitutional call for Federal aid which it was difficult to withhold from one as surely Governor as Hayes was President, and yet, there was the bargain. As a subterfuge, an unconstitutional commission, consisting of Messrs. John M. Harlan, Joseph E. Hawley, E. Lawrence, Wayne MacVeagh, and John C. Brown, was sent to New Orleans instructed to gradually destroy the Packard Legislature; but they proving too stubbornly Republican the commission telegraphed to the President that nothing would destroy Packard but the actual order withdrawing the troops. At the word the President gave the order; Packard was crushed, and the commission returned triumphant to Washington, to be recognized—on one of them, Gen. Harlan, by an appointment as Supreme Court Judge; another, Mr. Lawrence, by the release of Jake Rehm, the great whiskey conspirator and defrauder of the revenue at Chicago. Gen. Hawley was offered the appointment of Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, but declined because the salary was but only \$3,000, and three offices were tendered to MacVeagh, but declined on the ground that his signal services demanded more ample recognition. The English mission was assigned him, but circumstances have made its delivery inexpedient or impossible. One other hope remained to Gov. Packard; he had a lawful court of justice and might appeal to that. But there were two vacancies, and it required all three of the Judges, Ludeling, Leonard, and John E. King, to make a quorum. Judge King was immediately appointed Collector at New Orleans; Packard's court was struck down and the Nicholls mob government reigned supreme. The bargain was in every way fulfilled, and Mr. Burke had no occasion, as had been threatened, to make public the secret agreement. Hayes had been made President by the fidelity and courage of Packard and Chamberlain and their devoted followers, and his Administration had trampled them down.

"In further pursuance of the bargain made with the southern Democrats, the new administration has adopted a so-called southern policy, (first) entirely contrary to the announced principles of the Republican Party; (second) which has been carried out by the abandonment of all Federal intention and effort to protect life, property or suffrage at the south, or to enforce the constitutional amendments; and (third) which has resulted in the enforced dissolution of the Republican Party at the south, and its demoralization, division, and defeat at the north."

The letter is thenceforward mainly devoted to a recapitulation of President Hayes' acts and utterances in the so-called southern policy. Mr. Chandler says among other things: "As the policy of the Democratic party was to be carried out at the south a southern Confederate General, Mr. D. M. Key, who had opposed Hayes' election, and in the Senate denounced his title as fraudulent, was appointed Postmaster General, and commenced the distribution of the southern Postoffice to rebel Democrats. The negro murderers of Hamburg and Elenton had been indicted in the Federal courts of South Carolina. The great and good Hampton appealed for their release, and it was accepted by the President in a letter of May 12, granting general amnesty to negro murderers as political offenders. To make immunity more certain, the policy of appointing as District Attorneys and Marshals, men agreeable to the policy of the people of the south, that is, Democrats, was determined upon."

The appointments of Northrop as District Attorney for South Carolina, and Waldron as Marshal for Tennessee are referred to, and extended comment is made on that of Fitzsimmons as Marshal for Georgia in place of Smythe, a competent and honest Republican, which was confirmed by the Democratic Senators' votes and the vote of Stanley Matthews alone. Senator Gordon's letter to W. A. Huff on this subject is also reviewed at length.

Mr. Chandler, in the concluding portion of his address, uses the following language:

"In view of these lamentable facts it is the duty of true Republicans to take prompt and courageous action. Silence is a crime; acquiescence and inaction are political death. Can the Republican party of heroic achievements be bound to an administration which is not a free agent, but is bound by a bargain to Gen. Gordon, L. Q. C. Lamar, Wade Hampton, and other southern Democrats now in high office only through the blood of murdered Republicans? Does not every voter in the land know that Hayes and Packard were elected simultaneously and held by the same title, and that when Hayes abandoned and trampled down Packard he put an irreparable stain upon his title? The Republican party has lived long and survived many assaults and many treasuries only because it had been a party founded upon high principles, animated by lofty sentiment, courageously acting up to noble convictions. If it now disgraces its record, and indorses or fails to repudiate, the Hayes surrender, its votes will leave

it by thousands; its days be numbered; it will die a deserved and unhonored death."

## Not Dead But Sleepeth.

Radicalism is as dead as a mackerel in the south. There is no organization of the party in any of the states except North Carolina. Its days of mischief are ended. It can no longer plunder States or stir up prejudices between the races. All good men of all races and classes should rejoice at its downfall.—Wilson Advance.

The most terrible storms always follow the dearest calms. In due time the Republican party in each of the southern States will present a united and compact organization to the enemy, and unless wholesale fraud is resorted to as a political weapon, the majority of the southern States will be carried by the Republicans. In this connection it is not unreasonable to expect that a party which organized and legalized murder, outrage and intimidation as legitimate means of political warfare, should resort to and legalize fraud upon the ballot as a legitimate means to insure party success. Present appearances may be against the Republican party in the south, but truth and justice will triumph at the appointed time. The party which preserved the life of this, the greatest of Republics which has perpetuated liberty and freedom, which has excelled every other nation in the world's history in magnanimity and generosity to a conquered people, which now stands as a great bulwark between the plighted faith of the government and repudiation and dishonor at the hands of the Democratic party, will not in the providence of God, be allowed to fade from the things of earth and be known no more among men.—The "Mississippi plan" by which the southern states were carried for the Democrats in 1876, will not be permitted or submitted to in 1880. A free ballot and a fair count will place North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, in Republican columns at the next Presidential election. The loyal millions of the Republican are determined that there shall be a free ballot and an honest count if it should cost oceans of blood and untold millions of money.—Raleigh Register.

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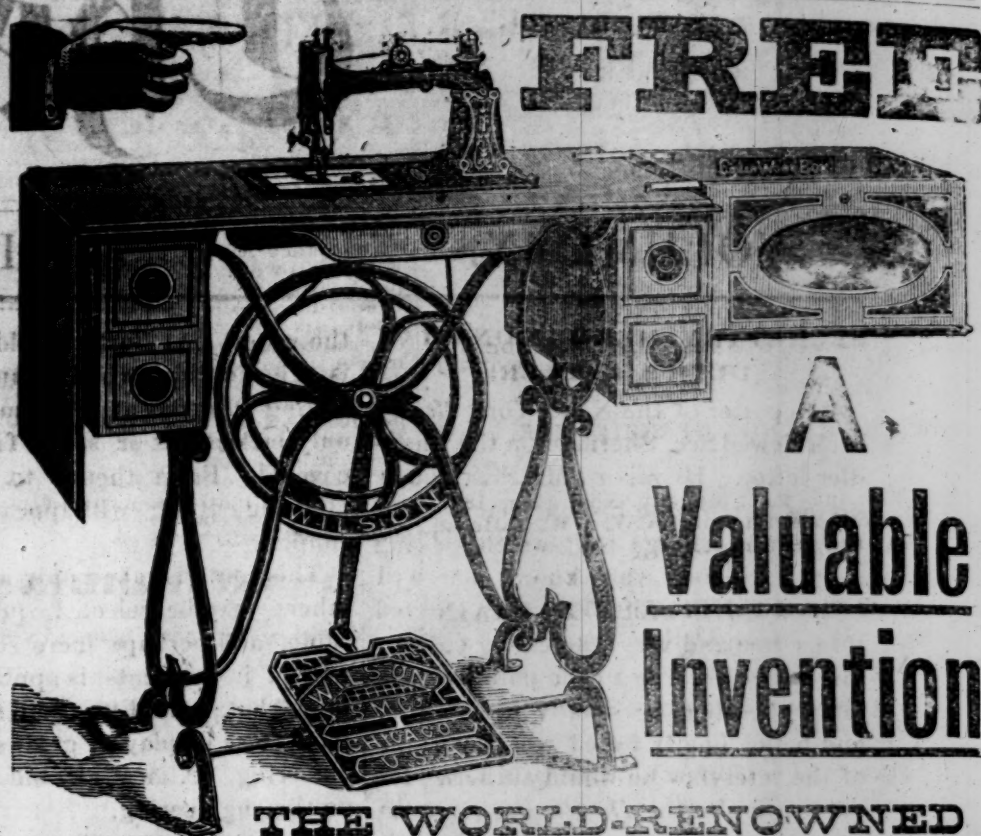
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